

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO

THE

Spot Cash Dealers.

We sell for spot cash for two reasons:
First, because it enables us to sell cheap, and
Second, because the people endorse our plan, and give us a big crowd.

HEAR US.

We are doing the silk trade by selling silk for 85 cents worth \$1.00, for \$1.00 worth \$1.25; for \$1.50 worth \$2.00, and for \$2, we give a silk cheap at \$3.00, and our \$2.50 silk will beat anything in the market at \$3.50. These are the

BEST BRANDS

of silks in America.
5 cents will buy a good small checked gingham.
Elegant 4-4 sea island for 5 cents and 6 1/2 cents per yard.

BIG DRIVES

IN

RED AND WHITE
FLANNELS
TO CLOSE.

\$1.50 for a large Marseilles Quilt, former price \$2.50.
\$1.00 for an extra Crochet Quilt, worth \$1.50.
75 cents for an extra large Crochet Quilt, worth \$1.00.
Goods well bought and sold cheap will get the trade and this is our motto.

WE SELL GOOD

Prints for 2 1/2 cents,
3 1/2, 4c and 5c per yard.
How does this strike you, as the mule said when he kicked the rooster's head off?

NEW ALL-OVER SUITINGS,
and Reversings at 35 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 75c, \$1, and upwards.
This is but little over half the price we sold the same goods at last season.
Big drives in Egyptian, Oriental, Val and other

LACES.

The biggest drive in a plain white and colored bordered hem-stitched

HANDKERCHIEF

at 10 and 15 cents, sold in the market, goods worth 20c and 25 cents.
Also, a large lot of

Remnants in Dress Goods

will be thrown out Monday at half price. Most of them good lengths, all perfect goods. This is a good opportunity to buy bargains.

25 cents per yard for Veil Berge, worth 40 cents.
50 cents per yard for Silk Veil Berge, worth 75 cents. All new goods.

A few more of those slightly soiled Corsets in odds and ends left and we are going to clean them out.

\$1.00 will buy the best

WHITE DRESS SHIRT

in the state and the fit guaranteed as perfect as a kid glove.

For 50 cents we sell a white dress shirt with linen bosom and wrist bands, cheap at 75 cents.

LOOK OUT

This morning we will open a big lot of all linen huck and damask Towels at 12 1/2 a piece, worth 15c. These goods have never been so cheap before. They are perfect goods, large good styles. Please put this in your pipe, smoke it and write us. We want your opinion of it. We want you to bring this advertisement with you, and we will give you a good price for it. We want you to write us what we need.

THE

ATLANTA

CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVII.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6 1885.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEW CABINET.

THE PRESIDENT HOLDS AN INFORMAL RECEPTION.

Riddleberger Objects to the Confirmation of the Cabinet. The Georgians Who are Pressing Their Claims for the Good Places—General Lawton to Receive Recognition.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—[Special.]—The crowd of people in Washington. Though the trains have been leaving heavily loaded on all the roads every hour during the day, the city is still full. At the hotels there is hardly a perceptible falling off in the crowds. The streets are gay at midnight with processions and music. This morning thousands of visitors went to the white house, and inspected the east room, the only apartment which is open to the public on ordinary occasions. Many requests were made to see President Cleveland. When they had been repeated for an hour or two and refused by the attendants at the white house, the president heard that there was a general desire to see him.

THE RECEPTION ANNOUNCED.
He at once announced that he would hold an informal reception. He came down stairs, and for two hours received all who chose to come. The great numbers who flocked to the white house were surprised to find the president in the parlor cordially shaking hands with his faithful citizens. The tall policemen who are detailed to preserve order at the white house still received, were astonished when called out to serve at this informal affair. Cleveland's disregard of all the ceremoniousness



PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

has been commented on very generally. He seems to have struck a popular chord already by this simple and graceful act.

THE RIDDLEBERGER EPISODE.
When Cleveland heard that Riddleberger had objected to the confirmation of the cabinet he smiled. Some republican senators were differently affected. They fear they have an elephant on their hands in Riddleberger, and have lost patience. He discovered when he entered the senate that his only hope ever to be noticed there was to do something that would illuminate his real insignificance. This is the secret of his frequent exhibitions of himself, and his assumption of a position which no other senator has the hardihood to occupy with him. He finds excuses for opposition to Bayard, in the fact that Bayard offered the resolution condemning assassination by dynamite. To-morrow the custom of the senate to hear its members fully will probably be disregarded, and the cabinet confirmed despite Riddleberger's disgusting antics. He is the John D. White of the senate, and of all the accidental occupants of senatorial chairs, the cheapest that yet appeared.

THE NORTH GEORGIA ATTORNEYSHIP.
The north Georgia district attorneyship will probably be filled before the senate adjourns. There are twenty-three applicants. Of this number, H. H. Hill, Jr., H. B. Tompkins, of Atlanta; Wm. E. Simmons, of Lawrenceville; and T. W. Milner, of Cartersville, are here.

THE SENATE IN SESSION.
The motion was unanimously agreed to, and at twelve minutes after twelve o'clock, the senate went into executive session.

When the galleries had been cleared, and the doors closed, the message of the president, making the cabinet nominations, was read by the clerk.



SECRETARY OF STATE, THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Mr. Riddleberger objected to the present consideration of the nomination of Mr. Bayard, which, under the rules of the senate, had the effect to carry the matter over for one day. Mr. Cockrell's request with respect to Messrs. Lamar and Garland, was thereupon withdrawn.

terminated to withdraw. General Pierce Young is presented for the Mexican mission, and Colonel Pike Hill desires to succeed Mr. Scruggs as minister to the United States of Colombia.

I hear that it is probable the president will tender some high diplomatic station to General Lawton.

F. H. R.

THE SENATE IN SESSION.

The New Cabinet Nominations Presented.—
WASHINGTON, March 5.—The public galleries of the senate were again to-day crowded to their utmost limits, and long before noon crowds gathered about every door, besieging the doorkeepers in the rain for admission. The senate clock, which Captain Bassett, with his cane, set back ten minutes yesterday, had recovered its lost time, and promptly at twelve the vice president entered from the door on the left of the president's desk, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Butler, pastor of the Lutheran Memorial church, of this city. The galleries clapped welcome to Hendricks, which manifestation its recipient abruptly terminated with the gavel. The senators arose at this summons and Dr. Butler offered prayer.

Upon the conclusion the vice-president took the chair and was again greeted with plaudits by the occupants of the gallery. He called the senate to order, and in a voice which was only audible to the clerks called for the reading of the journal. The journal having been read, Messrs. Allison, Beck and Voorhees, committee yesterday appointed to wait on the president of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the senate was present, and ready to receive any communications he might deem fit to make, reported that they had performed that duty and that the president had responded that he would communicate with the senate forthwith. In less than a minute there was announced "a message from the president of the United States," and O. L. Prudden appeared with the message.

The nominations were as follows:
Secretary of State—THOMAS F. BAYARD, Delaware.
Secretary of the Treasury—DANIEL MANNING, New York.
Secretary of War—WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Navy—WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, New York.
Secretary of the Interior—L. Q. C. LAMAR, Mississippi.
Postmaster-General—WILLIAM F. VILAS, Wisconsin.
Attorney-General—A. H. GARLAND, Arkansas.

Mr. Sherman at once moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.
The motion was unanimously agreed to, and at twelve minutes after twelve o'clock, the senate went into executive session.

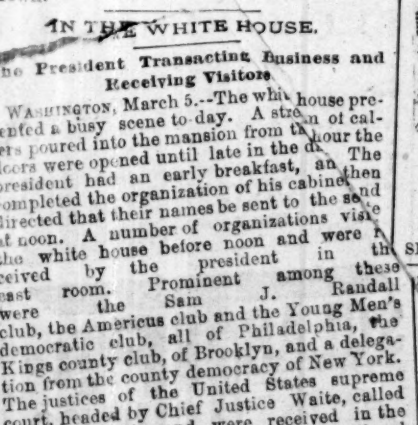
When the galleries had been cleared, and the doors closed, the message of the president, making the cabinet nominations, was read by the clerk.

Mr. Cockrell asked unanimous consent that the nominations of Messrs. Bayard, Lamar and Garland be acted upon at once as an act of courtesy to gentlemen who had been so long and conspicuously connected with the senate.

Mr. Riddleberger objected to the present consideration of the nomination of Mr. Bayard, which, under the rules of the senate, had the effect to carry the matter over for one day. Mr. Cockrell's request with respect to Messrs. Lamar and Garland, was thereupon withdrawn.

Mr. Riddleberger, in a brief speech, to which there was no reply, said that his objections to Mr. Bayard were not of a personal nature, but were due to his attitude upon the

dynastic question. He thought Mr. Bayard more English than American in his sympathies.



SECRETARY OF WAR, WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT.

There were short senatorial caucuses of both parties after the adjournment of the session to-day. The democrats effected an organization by selecting Mr. Beck as chairman and Mr. Kennas as secretary. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to arrange the minority membership of the committee. A resolution was adopted that Messrs. Pendleton and Jones for their courtesy and efficiency in the discharge of their duties as chairman and secretary respectively of the joint committee.

to-day was very large. It consisted principally of letters of congratulation to many of them, however, related to appointments to office. Later in the day the democratic Phalanx of Albany called on the president in a



SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, DANIEL MANNING.

body. They were followed by detachments of clubs from New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Kansas, Missouri and elsewhere.

The president then gave notice that he would receive all who might choose to come between two and four o'clock, and during that time thousands of strangers paid their respects to the chief magistrate. The president received them in the east room, and shook hands with each of them. As the crowd filed in and out, the president recognized many acquaintances in the line, and greeted them by name. There was a large number of colored people among the visitors. The president was attended by Marshal McMichael and Colonel Rockwell. He bore the trying ordeal well, and greeted each person with a pleasant smile and a hearty grasp of the hand.

One of President Cleveland's first acts in connection with his official household was the decision to retain O. L. Prudden as assistant to the private secretary. Prudden was appointed by President Grant as bearer of the presidential communications to either house of congress. During so many administrations he has become a familiar figure to all who are connected in any way with affairs at the capital. His retention is heartily commended by the members of both parties.

ALL THE GENTLEMEN WHOSE NAMES WERE sent to the senate to-day by President Cleveland to be members of his cabinet, called on him this evening.

THE CROWDS IN THE CAPITAL.

All Previous Estimates Much Below the Figure.
WASHINGTON, March 5.—Such exact figures as are obtainable indicate that all the estimates of the number of strangers in Washington yesterday were much below the actual number. The figures furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads show that these two roads alone brought from or through Baltimore 105,000 persons yesterday. Add to this number of those who had been flooding to the city for the several days, previous to these roads, and from the west over the Baltimore and Ohio, and over the Virginia roads and steamers on the Potomac river, and it is probable that from 200,000 to 250,000 strangers were in the city yesterday. Many thousands still remain here.

Canada and Cleveland.
TORONTO, Ont., March 5.—Of President Cleveland's inaugural address the Mail says: "The advocacy of the policy of non-interference in foreign politics, is one in which we in Canada are very much interested, for so long as the United States keeps peace with us, we are free to pursue our own policy."

European causes of quarrel. That part of the message which refers to the tariff is not reassuring to those who expected a free trade between the two countries.

THE DAY IN PARLIAMENT.
LONDON, March 5.—In the house of commons the marquis of Hartington said that if General Gordon's diaries, when received, should be found to be in the form of a sort of substitute for dispatches to the government, the government would treat them as such, and found to be of a private character his relatives would be consulted about them.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, under secretary for the foreign office, said Sir Edward Malet, British ambassador at Berlin, had exchanged with Germany assurances of neutrality in regard to the Samoan and Fungo islands. He, however, declined to say whether Sir Peter Lumsden, British commissioner on the Afghan frontier question, had tendered his resignation.

The marquis of Hartington said the government thought that any advance by General Graham from Suakin for the relief of the garrison at Kassala was impossible. He said the government were unprepared to state the number of additional men they intended to enroll in the army.

Bismarck Defending Himself.
BERLIN, March 5.—The North German Gazette characterized as a willful perversion of the truth the statement of the English newspapers to construe the speech of Bismarck on the reichstag on Monday as indicating a desire on his part to contribute to Gladstone's defeat. The Gazette goes on to state the real facts as to Germany's attitude in regard to Egypt so as to retain the confidence of foreign countries, Turkey, France, Russia, even Austria's belief in Germany's honesty would have been seriously shaken if Bismarck had advised England to take Egypt.

The Dynamite Expenses.
LONDON, March 5.—The repairs of the damages to the house of commons and Westminster hall, caused by the recent dynamite explosions, cost \$43,000. The extra police detailed on special "dynamite" duty during the past year have cost the sum of \$100,000, which is \$100,000 more than was paid on the same account during the preceding year.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

DUBLIN TO ENTERTAIN THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Relations of England and Russia—Austrian Relations—The Prince's Visit to Ireland—The Prince's Visit to the Continent—The Prince's Visit to the Continent.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The chamber of commerce received a numerous signed petition asking that a call for a meeting of citizens be issued for the purpose of organizing to welcome the prince of Wales on his visit to Ireland. The action of the mayor is an incentive to all classes outside the nationalist party, to make a patriotic show of loyalty in order to counteract the effect which the attitude of the nationalists might produce. It is expected that a great display will be made. The lord mayor will have his letter of explanation published in the London papers.

It is reported that the government is soundly in the hands of the members of parliament on the question of allowing the renewal of the crimes act for one year without prolonged opposition. This course would postpone Irish coercive legislation to the next parliament.

The secretary of the Fitzgerald testimonial committee has returned to Lord Mayor O'Connor his subscription to the testimonial for the relief of the famine in Ireland.

The Freeman's Journal, and other nationalist papers through Ireland, express approval of Lord Mayor John O'Connor's apology for the speech of the prince of Wales in Dublin. The Freeman's Journal, and other nationalist papers through Ireland, express approval of Lord Mayor John O'Connor's apology for the speech of the prince of Wales in Dublin.

It is expected that the government will make a statement explaining that visit of the prince of Wales to Ireland is not in consequence of suggestions made by Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant of Ireland, but originated with the queen, the prince cordially agreeing to the proposition. The prince had been warned of the opposition of the nationalists, but he refused to abandon his visit. He and the princess will land at Kingston, April 16. Albert Victor, the older son of the prince will



SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, WM. C. WHITNEY.

accompany him. The tone of the nationalist press is more favorable to the visit. Lord Mayor John O'Connor, an alderman of the municipal council of Dublin, has arrived in Dublin for the purpose of presenting to the house of commons a petition concerning Irish industries.

England and the Sudan.
LONDON, March 5.—The government is about to ask the assent of parliament to an increase of 200,000 men in the army. The supplementary official estimate provides for an increase of 30,000 men in the military service, and shows that the expenses of the Sudan campaign to the end of March will be \$3,300,000. The civil service estimate shows an increase of \$200,000 in the police and secret service account.

The Egyptians continue to manifest insubordination against British authority. The fogging of the natives in Cairo, for assaults upon English soldiers are almost of daily occurrence.

Signs of discontent among the native population in Alexandria against British rule are increasing. Threats against the life of General Stephenson, English commander, are now generally heard on the streets.

Major-General Graves, best in command of General Graham, in the Suakin expedition, has arrived in Suakin. Steps are being taken to more thoroughly protect the garrison from the attack of the hostile Arabs, who nearly every night succeed in destroying the advanced redoubts erected during the day by the garrison troops.

General Hudson, commanding the Indian contingent of the Suakin expedition, landed in Suakin to-day with his staff.

The Day in Parliament.
LONDON, March 5.—In the house of commons the marquis of Hartington said that if General Gordon's diaries, when received, should be found to be in the form of a sort of substitute for dispatches to the government, the government would treat them as such, and found to be of a private character his relatives would be consulted about them.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, under secretary for the foreign office, said Sir Edward Malet, British ambassador at Berlin, had exchanged with Germany assurances of neutrality in regard to the Samoan and Fungo islands. He, however, declined to say whether Sir Peter Lumsden, British commissioner on the Afghan frontier question, had tendered his resignation.

DID BISMARCK LIE?

The London Times' Correspondent Declares That He Did.

LONDON, March 5.—Dr. Blowitz, the London Times' correspondent, writes a strong letter attacking Prince Bismarck for indecision in his dealings with the British foreign office concerning the south Pacific islands. In the blue book on this subject, issued by the British government on February 25, there is given a conversation which occurred early in February, between Bismarck and Sir Edward Malet, British ambassador at Berlin. During this conversation the German chancellor read a dispatch which he said he had sent to Count Munster, German ambassador to London, on the 5th of the preceding May, and which Bismarck purported to convey to England the idea of how Great Britain could assist Germany in her colonization schemes, and his promise to reciprocate by helping English interests nearer home. The dispatch, as read, urged England to fall in with the suggestions made, because in the event of a refusal, Germany would be compelled to ask France to perform the office declined by England. The chancellor told Sir Edward Malet that, as Count Munster seemed to make no progress, it was feared in Berlin that he had not stated the points of the dispatch with sufficient strength and precision, so Count Herbert Bismarck was sent to London to assure the success of the desired negotiations. Count Herbert obtained from the British foreign office nothing but general assurances of friendship. These were valueless, Bismarck said, and Sir Edward Malet expressed regret at the situation, assured Bismarck that England had no desire to thwart Germany's colonial ambitions, and asked him to make the necessary arrangements for such statements. He refers to the fact that Bismarck read the original dispatch to Sir Edward Malet in Berlin as proof that he really never sent it to London. Bismarck, Blowitz says, proceeding as if this dispatch had been sent to London, formed the basis of an alliance between England and Germany concerning colonial annexations; as if its rejection by England had been formally and deliberately made; as if this rejection were an endorsement by England of the German French alliance, and gave Germany certain liberty in the south Pacific, and then, when asked for explanations about his encroachments on British possessions, produced as his warrant the original dispatch. This production, Blowitz asserts, was made nine months after the date of the dispatch, and just when it suited Bismarck's purposes. The introduction of this system, says Blowitz, must create panic in the political world. With such suppressed dispatches a strong power can do as it likes and turn might into right any time, so abolishing all international law. To produce his evidence, Blowitz read to Sir Edward Malet was never sent to London, Blowitz points to the fact that Lord Granville, British foreign minister, on February 7, immediately after Sir Edward Malet had communicated to him Bismarck's despatch, wrote to Sir Edward that the despatch "in question was never communicated to me."

Blowitz contends that it was impossible for the despatch to have miscarried, or been forgotten, because Count Munster would have resigned if he knew that Lord Granville had really received the dispatch and failed to transmit it to the British foreign minister. Bismarck would have recalled Count Munster for neglect of duty. The fact that Count Herbert Bismarck who, the German chancellor alleges, was sent to London to second Count Munster in his efforts to secure a colonial alliance with England, failed to dispatch that very dispatch, which contained the terms of his mission, had never reached Lord Granville. Blowitz pronounces it very strange. He demands that the truth is Bismarck did not believe that England would give Germany the assistance he desired to secure. He knew better how to succeed with France. Behind the mission of his son, Bismarck intended to have the missing dispatch appear at the proper time to put England in the wrong. He proposed "cavalier letters" in order to confront England with the accomplished facts.

England and Russia.
LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch from Tehran states that the insurgent native chiefs of

the Persian empire are in communication with the British government, and are offering to accept the British terms of peace.

Strikers on the Gold Lines.
LONDON, March 5.—Some of the strikers on the Gold Lines have reached here and stopped all workmen except the train hands. Agents from the Palestine have gone east along the lines, and the Marshall shops have sent them west to stop all workmen.

The Striking Washmen.
ST. LOUIS, March 5.—About fifty employees of the Washmen in this city went out this afternoon.

Fr. Wayne, Ind., March 5.—At noon to-day 100 men employed on the Washmen, St. Louis and Pacific rail road shops in this city, struck against the recent reduction of ten per cent in wages.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.
An Exciting Scene Precipitated Upon the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, March 5.—At twelve o'clock senators appeared in the house and joint session began. 49 senators and 145 representatives were present. Logan 99, and Washburn 1, voted as follows for Washburn. Acting Mr. Sittig, Washburn then announced the vote. Speaker Kimbrough declared the vote. The cana objected, claiming authority. The republicans, led by raised pandemonium for a time, and doorkeepers were called upon to clear.



SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, L. Q. C. LAMAR.

India have already raised the fiery cross and proclaimed in favor of Russia.

In the house of commons this afternoon, Gladstone said that public policy forbade his answering the questions of members respecting the Russian Afghan frontier difficulty. The marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for war, announced that the government intended to increase the strength of the army.

The Globe states this evening that it has been informed that the government decided to entrust General Roberts with the command of the Quetta division of the army, if it should be necessary to push it to the Afghan frontier.

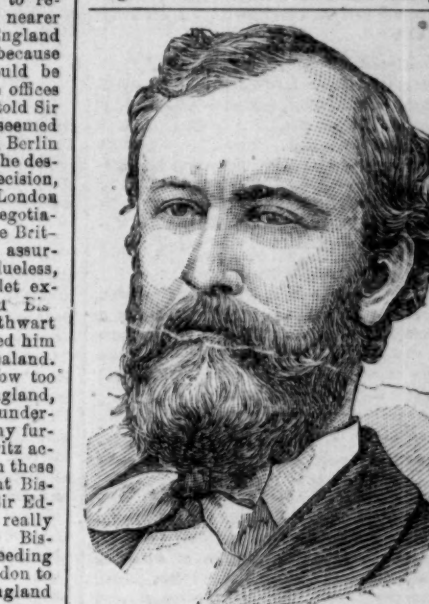
The dispatches handed to Mr. Gladstone this afternoon, by Baron DeStaal, Russian ambassador, were from M. Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs. In these dispatches Giers says that the Russian occupation of Akrobat, Soudkhar Pass and Saraguse was designed to forestall the decisions of the joint commission on the Russo-Afghan frontier. He says that the advance of the Russians from Pul-i-Khatum, was only ordered after the Afghans in July last, during the negotiations for the organization of the commission, had occupied Penjshir, and in January had occupied Sarikouze, whence the Afghans withdrew. The advance of the Russians. Giers does not maintain the right of Russia to hold the disputed passes, but he refuses to withdraw the Russian troops until the commission is present. He reports on the frontier question. The tone of the dispatches is throughout strangely pacific. The cabinet will meet on Saturday to consider the present position. It is reported that Earl Granville is preparing a reply to Giers's dispatches, proposing a simultaneous withdrawal of the Russians from Pul and Khatum, and the Afghans from Marchal, pending the settlement of the frontier question.

TEXAN STRIKERS.

THE RAILROAD MEN ON A GENERAL RISE.

The Employes of the Texas Pacific and Its Branch Roads Quit Work. Freight Cars Blocking Up All the Freight Depots—The Latest Developments From the Strikers.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 5.—At seven o'clock this morning the men employed in the Texas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroad shops quit work. All the switch and freight engines in the yard were killed, and to-night sixteen dead engines are around the roundhouse. This morning all the east bound freight trains were stalled in the yards,



POSTMASTER-GENERAL, WILLIAM F. VILAS.

the engines taken to the roundhouse and killed. No freight trains will be allowed to pass through the yards. Passenger trains will not be molested. The strikers are in groups discussing the situation, but are orderly. About three hundred loaded and empty cars stand motionless on the track. A train load of California fruit bound for the east, and a number of cattle are among the detained freight. This evening the strikers received the news that several freight trains from the north would arrive. They assembled at the north end of the yards and intended to side track the trains and kill the engines. The trains were intercepted by wire and turned back toward Denison. The strikers are having a meeting to-night to determine what further steps to take to bring the company to terms.

THE SITUATION AT DENISON.
DENISON, TEXAS, March 5.—At noon to-day the Missouri Pacific company moved all their engines at this point across the Red river into the Indian territory for safety. It is understood that the entire force of employees at the machine shops will refuse to return to work to-morrow, at a request from the strikers at other points in Texas. There are five hundred cars of freight here waiting forwarding. Everything is quiet.

THE STRIKE AT LONGVIEW.
LONGVIEW, TEX., March 5.—The strikers to-day rescinded their resolution to stop the passenger trains, but the yard is full of freight awaiting shipment, and a few section men agreed to the terms of the company to-day and returned to work.

Compromise Rejected in Marshall.
MARSHALL, TEX., March 5.—The citizens' committee waiting on Superintendent Cummings, who said he could guarantee full time if the men would return at reduced rates, and there was plenty of work. At a meeting to-night Cummings's guarantee was rejected.

The Men Suspended.
SHERMAN, TEX., March 5.—Employees of the Texas Pacific railroad were, this afternoon, notified that they were suspended indefinitely. This suspension causes much hardship as the strikers are willing to accept the reduction. It is rumored that the company has determined to only run mail coaches until the strike is over.

Strikers on the Gold Lines.
LONDON, March 5.—Some of the strikers on the Gold Lines have reached here and stopped all workmen except the train hands. Agents from the Palestine have gone east along the lines, and the Marshall shops have sent them west to stop all workmen.

The Striking Washmen.
ST. LOUIS, March 5.—About fifty employees of the Washmen in this city went out this afternoon.

Fr. Wayne, Ind., March 5.—At noon to-day 100 men employed on the Washmen, St. Louis and Pacific rail road shops in this city, struck against the recent reduction of ten per cent in wages.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.
An Exciting Scene Precipitated Upon the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, March 5.—At twelve o'clock senators appeared in the house and joint session began. 49 senators and 145 representatives were present. Logan 99, and Washburn 1, voted as follows for Washburn. Acting Mr. Sittig, Washburn then announced the vote. Speaker Kimbrough declared the vote. The cana objected, claiming authority. The republicans, led by raised pandemonium for a time, and doorkeepers were called upon to clear.

THE SITUATION AT DENISON.
DENISON, TEXAS, March 5.—At noon to-day the Missouri Pacific company moved all their engines at this point across the Red river into the Indian territory for safety. It is understood that the entire force of employees at the machine shops will refuse to return to work to-morrow, at a request from the strikers at other points in Texas. There are five hundred cars of freight here waiting forwarding. Everything is quiet.

THE STRIKE AT LONGVIEW.
LONGVIEW, TEX., March 5.—The strikers to-day rescinded their resolution to stop the passenger trains, but the yard is full of freight awaiting shipment, and a few section men agreed to the terms of the company to-day and returned to work.

Compromise Rejected in Marshall.
MARSHALL, TEX., March 5.—The citizens' committee waiting on Superintendent Cummings, who said he could guarantee full time if the men would return at reduced rates, and there was plenty of work. At a meeting to-night Cummings's guarantee was rejected.

The Men Suspended.
SHERMAN, TEX., March 5.—Employees of the Texas Pacific railroad were, this afternoon, notified that they were suspended indefinitely. This suspension causes much hardship as the strikers are willing to accept the reduction. It is rumored that the company has determined to only run mail coaches until the strike is over.

THE STAFF OF LIFE."

Best is the Cheapest.

GEO. P. PLANT'S
Celebrated Flours,

PLANT'S A1 PATENT.
PLANT'S XTRA PATENT.
PLANT'S VICTOR PATENT

MANUFACTURED BY THE GEO. P. PLANT
MILLING COMPANY since 1850. Known
and acknowledged everywhere as the Best, Purest,
and Most Nutritious Flour made.

LEADING GROCERS

these Peerless Flours. Call for them. Take
no other. They

PERFECT SATISFACTION

Take more Bread to the Pound than any
other Flour.

CAMPBELL & PAINE,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

All orders promptly attended to. We
—sun and fri

THE STAFF OF LIFE."

Best is the Cheapest.

GEO. P. PLANT'S
Celebrated Flours,

PLANT'S A1 PATENT.
PLANT'S XTRA PATENT.
PLANT'S VICTOR PATENT

MANUFACTURED BY THE GEO. P. PLANT
MILLING COMPANY since 1850. Known
and acknowledged everywhere as the Best, Purest,
and Most Nutritious Flour made.

LEADING GROCERS

these Peerless Flours. Call for them. Take
no other. They

PERFECT SATISFACTION

Take more Bread to the Pound than any
other Flour.

CAMPBELL & PAINE,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

All orders promptly attended to. We
—sun and fri

